

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi EMPAT (4) soalan struktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**CLO1
C2

- (a) Identify **THREE (3)** types of error in textile testing. Explain which is the easiest to happen - place, individual and equipment.

Kenalpasti TIGA (3) jenis kesilapan dalam pengujian tekstil. Terangkan yang mana paling mudah berlaku - tempat, individu dan peralatan.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (b) Illustrate in graph why textile sample should execute a conditioning process before testing can be done? Relate the graph with textile properties to explain how the process occur.

Illustrasikan dalam bentuk graf mengapa sampel tekstil perlu melaksanakan proses "conditioning" sebelum pengujian dilakukan? Kaitkan graf dengan sifat bahan tekstil untuk menerangkan bagaimana proses tersebut berlaku.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

CLO1
C4

- (c) Detect which set of data is more accurate and precise by plotting it into a graph for each data as shown in Table 1.

Kesan set data mana yang lebih tepat dan jitu dengan memplotkan ke dalam graf seperti Jadual 1.

[5 marks]

Table 1 / Jadual 1

Test 1 Fabric strength (lb)	Test 2 Fabric strength (lb)
42	57
39	41
40	42
37	36
41	42

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**CLO1
C1

- (a) State a suitable sampling technique used for raw cotton complete with sampling technique diagram.

Nyatakan teknik persampelan yang sesuai untuk serat kapas berserta diagram teknik persampelan.

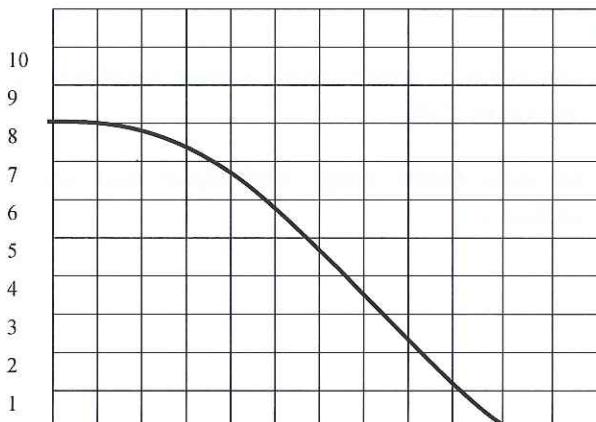
[5 marks]

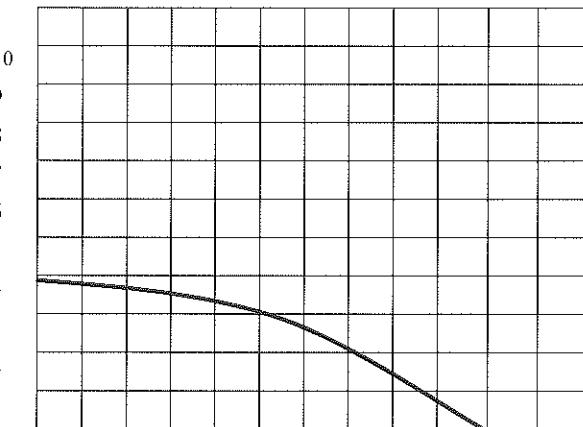
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (b) Construct the comb sorter diagram A and comb sorter diagram B (Figure 1) to identify the percentage of short fibers. Calculate the percentage of short fibers to determine which diagram has the best commercial value.

Bina diagram comb sorter A dan diagram comb sorter B (Rajah 1) untuk mengenalpasti peratus serat pendek. Kira peratus serat pendek untuk menentukan diagram manakah mempunyai nilai komersial terbaik.

**COMB SORTER DIAGRAM A**



COMB SORTER DIAGRAM B

Figure 1 / Rajah 1

[9 marks]

[9 markah]

- CLO1 C4 (c) Calculate the value for moisture regain and moisture content, if the wet sample weight is 4.00 gram and oven dry sample weight is 3.85 gram.

Kira nilai moisture regain dan moisture content sekiranya berat kelembapan dalam sampel ialah 4.00 gram dan berat sampel oven ialah 3.85 gram.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO1 C5 (d) Evaluate the characteristic of fibre in the blank area of the report on the observation of burning test as shown in Table 2.

Nilaikan ciri-ciri serat dibahagian ruangan kosong pada laporan pemerhatian pengujian pembakaran seperti pada Jadual 2.

Result near flame <i>Keputusan berdekatan nyalaan</i>	Type of burning in flame <i>Jenis pembakaran dalam nyalaan</i>	Result when removed from flame <i>Keputusan apabila keluar dari nyalaan</i>	Odor Bau	Residue Sisa	Name of fiber Nama serat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not shrivel away from flame. <i>Tidak berkerot dari</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns readily in flame. <i>Mudah terbakar dalam nyalaan.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to burn. <i>Terbakar berterusan.</i> • Has an “after-glow” when removed from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Cellulose fiber, e.g. cotton, flax and ramie. <i>Serat selulosa, cth. Kapas, flak dan rami.</i></p>

		flame until fibre expended. <i>Mempunyai cahayaan apabila dikeluarkan dari nyalaan sehingga keseluruhan serat.</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignites immediately with contact to flame. <i>Menyalakan dengan pantas apabila bersentuhan dengan nyalaan.</i> • Shrivels away from flame. <i>Berkerot keluar dari nyalaan.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns slowly. <i>Terbakar secara perlahan.</i> • Self-extinguishes. <i>Terpadam sendiri.</i> 	• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very small. <i>Terlalu kecil.</i> • Dark. <i>Gelap.</i> • Bead-like mass that breaks apart easily. <i>Seperti manik besar pecah dengan mudah.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protein, e.g. silk and wool <i>Protein, cth. Sutera dan bulu biri-biri.</i>

Table 2 / Jadual 2

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**CLO1
C2

- (a) i. Define the terminology of yarn twist.

Definisikan terminologi pintalan yarn.

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO1
C2

- ii. Explain
- THREE (3)**
- importance of the twist in yarn properties.

Terangkan TIGA (3) kepentingan pintalan dalam sifat yarn.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

Tuliskan prosedur pengukuran pernomboran yarn menggunakan alat penggulung gelendung untuk yarn dalam bentuk pakej.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO1
C3 ii. Solve the yarn numbering in English Cotton Count (N_{eC}) if the yarn length is 1lea (120 yards) of cotton yarn with 0.65 gram from yarn numbering test.

Selesaikan pernomboran yarn dalam English Cotton Count (N_eC) sekiranya panjang yarn ialah 1 lea (120 ela) yarn kapas dengan berat 0.65 gram dari ujian pernomboran yarn.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO1
C5 (c) Figure 2 shows a stress-strain graph for three different types of yarn which is obtained from a tensile strength test. Explain **TWO (2)** comparisons on the mechanical properties between cotton-elastomeric blend yarn with two other yarns.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf tegasan-terikan untuk tiga jenis yarn yang berlainan hasil dari pengujian kekuatan tensil. Terangkan **DUA** (2) perbandingan pada sifat mekanikal diantara yarn campuran kapas-elastomer dengan dua yarn yang lain.

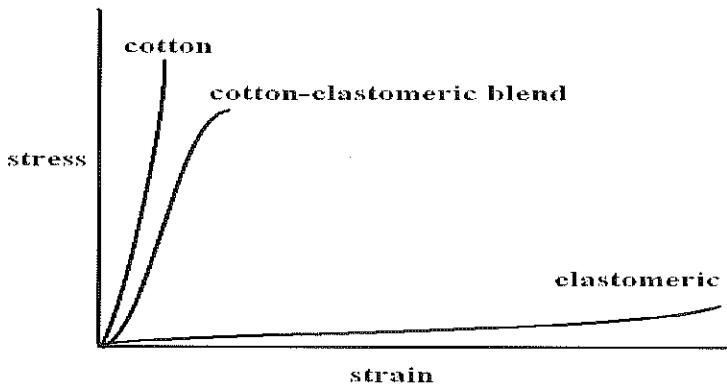


Figure 2 / Rajah 2

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

QUESTION 4

SOALAN 4

- | | |
|------------|--|
| CLO1
C2 | (a) i. Identify TWO (2) factors that influence abrasion on fabric sample.
<i>Kenalpasti DUA (2) faktor yang mempengaruhi pelelasan pada sampel fabric.</i>
[2 marks]
[2 markah] |
| CLO1
C2 | ii. Explain THREE (3) types of abrasion which is common to fabric.
<i>Terangkan TIGA (3) jenis pelelasan yang biasa berlaku pada fabrik.</i>
[6 marks]
[6 markah] |
| CLO1
C3 | (b) i. Relate to actual situation on the importance of dimensional stability test before woven or knitting fabric is released into market.
<i>Kaitkan keadaan sebenar kepentingan pengujian kestabilan dimensi sebelum fabric tenun atau kaitan berada di pasaran.</i>
[4 marks]
[4 markah] |
| CLO1
C3 | ii. Illustrate the condition of yarn in woven fabric before and after laundry due to shrinkage. Interpret why it happened.
<i>Lakarkan keadaan yarn dalam fabrik tenun sebelum dan selepas basuhan akibat pengecutan. Tafsirkan kenapa ia berlaku?</i>
[8 marks]
[8 markah] |
| CLO1
C4 | (c) Identify FIVE (5) types of agents used to fade or stain in colorfastness test.
<i>Kenalpasti LIMA (5) jenis ejen untuk memudarkan atau pemindahan warna dalam pengujian ketahanan warna.</i>
[5 marks]
[5 markah] |

SOALAN TAMAT